

SANITARY BOARD AND SMALL-POX.

SPECIAL MEETING.
A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon yesterday at the Board Office to consider what steps should be taken to deal with the present outbreak of small-pox in the Colony. Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer) was voted to the chair, and there were also present: Mr. Chatham (Acting Director of Public Works), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Brown, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. (Hon.) Fong.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the meeting, and said that the disease was slowly on the increase, which necessitated some immediate action on their part. A number of Europeans had been attacked, more than in previous years. The number of cases reported up to date was 55, and during the week ending on Saturday last there were 16 cases and 4 deaths. Of the cases reported 9 were Europeans, two of them proving fatal; and there had been a considerable increase among the Europeans in the colony. There was a great need for immediate and vigorous action in order to stay the ravages of the disease and stamp it out of existence.

Dr. Clark said that the whole staff of the Sanitary Board had been directed to be vaccinated, and he thought it would be well if the Government would issue instructions to all heads of departments to see that the members of their staff were similarly treated. In previous epidemics arrangements had been made for the issuing of handbills calling the attention of the Chinese to the fact that vaccination was a protection against small-pox. He advocated a similar course being taken on the present occasion, and certain places should be named at which the vaccination could be done. He would suggest the Tung Wa Hospital, the Alice Memorial and Netherland Hospitals, and the Government Civil Hospital. That would necessitate a considerable stock of vaccine lymph. He believed about 300 tubes were available at present, but that would not be sufficient to meet the increased demand, and with a view of securing sufficient lymph he proposed that the Government be asked to telegraph to Saigon for a further supply.

Dr. Clark observed that at the Alice Memorial and Netherland Hospitals, they were doing a tremendous amount of work among the Chinese and he had himself given the staff of those institutions 200 tubes since last Wednesday. Mr. Fung Wa Chuen thought it would be better if they got about a dozen students to go round to the Chinese houses and ask the people to get vaccinated. He had had an awkward experience with his own servants, who, notwithstanding his express instructions, refused to get vaccinated. He thought the Government should be asked to engage these students for their labour would be more effective in securing the attendance of the Chinese at the vaccination stations.

Mr. Brown observed. There were great many people who would not take the trouble to go to a Hospital to get vaccinated, and unless it was taken to their door nothing would be done. He thought that a good idea.

Dr. Clark: "So it is."
The Chairman: "The more students we can get the sooner it will be done. The disease is practically all over the town, and has been going on for a long time now."

Dr. Clark then moved the following resolution:—
(1.)—That this Board recommend the Government to insert a notification in the Government Gazette calling the attention of the public to the prevalence of small-pox in the Colony, and stating that persons can be vaccinated free of cost at the Tung Wa Hospital, the Alice Memorial and Netherland Hospitals, and the Government Civil Hospital.

(2.)—That the Board recommend the Government to instruct the Registrar General to issue posters and handbills calling the attention of the Chinese to the necessity for being vaccinated, and that the Government engage competent vaccinators from the College of Medicine for Chinese to go from house to house and offer vaccination to the inmates.

(3.)—That the Board recommend the Government to telegraph to Saigon for a stock of vaccine lymph to supplement the local supply.

Mr. Chatham seconded, and the resolutions were carried on a show of hands.

MINUTE OF THE POKFULAM DAIRY FARM.
The Chairman read the following letter which had been received from Mr. Ladd addressed to the Acting Secretary:—"I have to report for the information of the Board that several cases of milkmaid fever have occurred in a shed containing 38 heads of cattle at the Season's Villa premises of the Dairy Farm Company at Pokfulam."

The whole of the herd having been inoculated some time ago, the general type of the disease is of a very mild character, and as I have now vaccinated all the animals, I anticipate that the outbreak will be easily stamped out. The farm being so far distant from any other, there is no danger of the disease spreading to them. In fact milkmaid fever is an easy disease to isolate at any time. For example, when the outbreak occurred amongst the military reserve cattle last autumn at the Government cattle sheds two sheds only were infected whilst all round other sheds which were full of cattle all round, within a few yards of the infected ones, and in the same compound, escaped free from any account of milkmaid fever and careful disinfection. All that now remains to be done at Pokfulam is to declare the shed an infected area, and to authorize the appointment of two watchmen in the usual manner, whom I have already engaged provisionally.

Dr. Bell explained that the letter was sent to the Vice President, who authorized the men to be engaged, and everything was now being done by the Veterinary Surgeon in the ordinary way. All they had to do was to declare the shed an infected area and endorse the Vice President's order engaging the men.

On the motion of Dr. Clark, seconded by the Acting Director of Public Works, the Board gave the necessary declaration and endorsement to the Vice President's action, and that concluded the business.

The Globe says:—"The station questions that Mr. Galloway were held upon the Notice Paper on Friday afternoon have now been increased to twenty-four. Our readers may perhaps remember that during the last Parliament he gave occasion to a witty colleague to write the following lines:—

"The weary Weir with questions drear
The Notice Paper reads
Surely there never was a weir
That caused so many demer."

Mr. Weir will not, or cannot, realize that the asking of questions does not answer. We are sure the Colonial Secretary and other Officials must be wearying for the return of the Honourable Thomas, writes a correspondent who sends us the above, that they may again enjoy the pleasure of damming most of his questions.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 18th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning. The following is the calendar:—

1. Wong Po—murder.
2. Tsang Shan, Sin Sheng and Chan Un—(1) robbery being armed; (2) receiving stolen goods.3. Fong Sai—robbery being armed.
4. Chan Chui and Chu Yin Ki—(1) robbery being armed; (2) larceny in a dwelling-house; (3) receiving stolen goods (first prisoner only).5. Li Muk Kwai—being a member of an unlawful society.
6. Li Kwai—being a member of an unlawful society.7. Wong Fui and Li Hing—robbery.
8. Tse Luk, Ki Wing Sang, Li Kwai, and Lai Fui.9. Fung San Chi.
10. Louis Armand.THE ARSON CASE.
The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.) asked to be allowed to mention the case No. 10 on the calendar. It was a charge against a man named Fung San Chi for arson. He had gone very carefully into the evidence, and although he could well understand the Magistrate committing the case for trial, he had come to the conclusion that on such evict the jury to convict on such evict.

Under these circumstances he had not considered it his duty to file a motion, and therefore his Lordship might possibly permit the case to be discharged.

The Chief Justice—Very well; let him be discharged by proclamation.

This was accordingly done.

THE BOWEN ROAD OUTRAGE.
Wong Fui and Li Hing, who were charged with assaulting and robbing Frank Eason, a German clerk, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. F. A. C. Hahn, V. A. P. Collins, P. A. Cox, S. Weinberg, J. Vandenberg, and Wan Kai Mi.

The Attorney-General said the two prisoners were charged with robbery with violence upon the person of one Frank Eason, who was a clerk in the employ of the East Asiatic Trading Company and resided in this city. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 3rd March, Mr. Eason was walking along Bowen Road, between two and three o'clock, when he noticed two men behind him. When he got to that part of the road overlooking the Cemetery the two men suddenly closed upon him from behind. They pushed him down violently on his face, and when he tried to get up they pushed him down again. One of the men struck him about six times with his fist and the other man kicked him. Finally they got him jammed into a sort of side channel and stole from him a gold watch and chain. One of them then made off with the watch and chain, while the other stopped guard for a little while, subsequently following the other man down a path towards Wanahai. On getting up and going along the road Mr. Eason met some Europeans, including a blue-jacket took him to the No. 12 Police Station, where he made his report. The police searched the pawnshops, and recovered the watch and chain. The second prisoner had been identified as the man who had pawned them and the first prisoner, who was arrested in Bowen Road a day or two afterwards, had been identified by the complainant as one of his assailants.

Evidence was then led.

The jury found both the prisoners guilty.

His Lordship said that the King's highways were safe for his subjects to walk along, and when ruffians attacked the King's subjects they must be severely punished. The sentence upon the prisoners was that they each be imprisoned with hard labour for six years, and receive 20 strokes with the birch within one week of that date. It was lucky for them that they were not armed. If they had been their punishment would have been much more severe.

Abdulla Khan, the constable who arrested the first prisoner, was complimented by his Lordship on the intelligence displayed by him in the matter.

The Chinese pawnbroker who accepted the watch and chain in pledge was reprimanded by his Lordship for the carelessness shown by him in the matter.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.
Li Muk Kwai, charged with being a member of an unlawful society, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, J. H. Oxbury, H. Albrecht, D. A. de Souza, E. Ahn, A. M. Phillips, and A. H. Innes.

The Attorney-General explained that the prisoner was accused of being a member of a Triad Society, and it was alleged that he was so on the 24th February last, when he was found to be in possession of papers relating to the Triad Society, and was thus guilty of an offence against the Ordinance.

Evidence was led.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship inflicted a sentence of four months' hard labour.

ANOTHER TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.
Li Kwai, charged with being a member of a Triad Society at Kowloon on the 24th February, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.
ALLEGED ARSON ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.
Tse Luk, Ko Wing Sang, Li Kwai and Lai Fui were charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at Kowloon on the 23rd Feb.

The Attorney-General withdrew the charge against Li Kwai, who was accordingly discharged.

The other men pleaded not guilty, and they were ordered to stand by for the present.

The Court then adjourned.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PRISON JUDGE).

THE ARSON ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.
Chan Chui and Chu Yin Ki, who were charged with committing an armed robbery at Wanchai, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. John Galbraith, A. G. Goble, J. M. R. Xavier, W. King, G. Patton, H. P. White, and V. P. Musso di Porata.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who prosecuted, said that on the 9th February four men, one armed with a revolver and the others with knives, entered the room occupied by a woman on the ground floor of a house at 78, Wanchai Road, her husband being absent at the time. The second prisoner kept guard at the door with a revolver, and the man who had been identified as the first prisoner, came into the kitchen and seized the woman by the jacket and asked her where her money was. She shouted "Save life," and the second prisoner threatened to shoot her if she alarmed the people in the rooms above.

She then told the man where her money and valuables were, the man who had been identified as the first prisoner, then ransacked her boxes, and finally damped with a considerable quantity of money, jewelry, and clothing. These witnesses for the prosecution identified the prisoners as being the gang who committed the robbery. The first prisoner was arrested near Fadder's Wharf, wearing some of the stolen property and having some wrapped up in a bundle. Evidence was then led.

The jury found the prisoners guilty on the first and second counts. With regard to the third count against the first prisoner a verdict of not guilty was returned.

His Lordship sentenced both the prisoners to seven years' hard labour on the first count, to receive 20 strokes with the birch rod, and to the days solitary confinement—one week at the beginning and one week at the end of the term of imprisonment. On the second count they were both sentenced to three years' hard labour, the sentences to run concurrently with those on the first count.

THE ARSON ROBBERY NEAR KOWLOON.
Fong Sai, charged with committing an armed robbery near Kowloon City on the 13th February, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. F. A. C. Hahn, A. Shaw, P. A. Cox, W. C. Fyfe, W. Kai Mei, Geo. Hunter, and A. B. Sney.

Mr. Pollock said that the complainant, a man and a woman, lived at a place near Kowloon City. On the evening of the 13th Feb. the woman complainant was asleep in her room when she heard the house call out "Save life." She got up and a robber came into her room with a dagger in his hand. He seized her by the chest and asked her to take a bundle off her wrist. She refused and he took it off, breaking it in two. He took away part of the bundle, and after breaking open some boxes and appropriating the contents they both went away. Both the complainants identified the prisoner as one of the robbers.

Evidence was then led.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, 2nd February.

AMERICA AS TEA-PRODUCER.
The United States as a rival of China and Ceylon in tea-growing: this is the startling prophecy recently made by officials of the Agriculture Department. Experiments have been in progress in South Carolina and other southern states for several years, and now it is announced that they have definitely demonstrated that tea can be grown in the United States at a profit. At present we pay \$15,000,000 a year to China, India, and Ceylon for our soothing afternoon drink. All of this money, say the Department experts, we are destined to save. In addition it is claimed that we will eventually become a great tea-exporting country and in the course of time, will deprive the Far East of its present monopoly and begin to ship tea to the tea "Newcastle." Already large preparations are being made for tea-planting on a large scale in the southern States. One company, organized in New York, is putting \$50,000 into the venture, and another with twice that capital is forming. The conditions of soil, climate and labour are said to be favourable. Cheap labour, until recently, was considered a decided Eastern advantage, but the work of Dr. Shephard, a Department expert, at Pinehurst Gardens, South Carolina, is thought to have demonstrated that with the present tariff on tea the herb can be grown at a profit under the tea labour conditions found in the South. Dr. Shephard sold \$3,500 worth of excellent tea during 1899. Some of it brought \$1 a pound and this year's crop is expected to bring even more. We cannot compete, says the New York Tribune, with the cheap tea of China, but we can produce first class grades at a profit. According to American dealers, the reason why Ceylon has been able to displace China in the best markets is that the latter country has let the industry run down, through inefficient or dishonest inspections, while Ceylon has given great attention to the preparation, inspection, and packing of its products. The dealers, in this, do not seem to have taken into account the advertising methods recently noted in the Press! The appropriation by the Ceylon Planters' Association of \$8,000 pounds for "pushing and advertising Ceylon tea in America" and a like sum for a similar campaign in Europe, probably influenced the matter greatly. In every American periodical are pages of advertisements upon the excellence of the product of Ceylon. Advertising pays in the States and the effect of these little "booms" is evident. By like judicious "booming" and conscientious management, the Southern states can compete successfully, it is thought, with the high-priced Ceylon teas. The experiments of the last three years show that good tea can be grown in South Carolina for 15 cents a pound as an average yield. 400 pounds, the expense of cultivation per acre is about \$600. The profit, with tea selling at from 30 to 50 cents a pound wholesale, would be from 100 to 175 per cent. The government authorities are sanguine as to the success of tea-growing in the Southern states. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is sending plants to all of the agricultural colleges in the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, and has offered to aid them in establishing tea gardens. Where irrigation can be provided the plant may be attempted inland. The Secretary is of the opinion that the tea industry can be carried on better by companies than by individuals, owing to the fact that the cultivation of more than a few acres requires large capital. A decided improvement of the condition of the Southern negro is expected after the leaves the negro children are said to be exactly suited. As there are millions of them in the South—they appear with clock-like regularity in all African-American families—the supply of labour will be always adequate.
THE ARMY BILL.
The new Army Bill has met with the approval of the public, and contrary to expectation, the "anti-imperialist" Press has attacked it but little. In its general features, it provides for an increase of the military establishment in every department. The 10 cavalry regiments of the old regular army are increased to 15, the 25 infantry regiments to 30, and the 7 artillery regiments to 12. The greatest proportionate increase, it will be seen, is made in the cavalry and artillery arms, in both of which the recruit must be trained longer than in the infantry. It is the principle of the bill that the trained nucleus of the great army which would be required on a foreign war should be strongest in the expert and scientific branches of the service, wherein volunteers and militia are necessarily deficient. The total strength of the army will range from 60,000 to 100,000 men, at the discretion of the President. The strength of a cavalry regiment will be 839 officers and men with the army at its minimum, and 1,259 with the army at its maximum. The strength of an infantry regiment will range, similarly, from 838 to 1,858, and that of an artillery regiment from 1,175 to 1,668. The artillery, in all probability, will be maintained at the maximum, as a large force will be required to man the new sea-coast fortifications. Beside the fighting line of the army—and in addition to the large volunteer force—there will be engineers, signal, hospital and other special corps. In command will be one lieutenant general, 6 major generals, 15 brigadiers, and the usual numbers of officers of lower rank. The President, by the constitution of the United States, is supreme Commander of both the army and the navy. After war has been declared by Congress, he is absolute master of the situation. The real heads of the war establishment, however, are the secretaries of the Army and Navy and the general and admiral commanding.
A CUBAN DEBT.
A horde of rascally adventurers, representing the holders of the so-called "Spanish Cuban

bonds, have descended upon Washington and are at present industriously endeavouring to induce Congress to saddle the payment of the securities upon the helpless Cubans. These bonds—which amount to a total of \$450,000,000—were issued by Spain in order to raise money with which to quell the Cuban insurrection of 1873-1898. When the United States drove the Castilians from the island they became worthless. They were based upon the Cuban revenues, but as the Spaniards are at present unable to collect these revenues, the holders are looking to Congress for payment. During the Paris peace negotiations Spain endeavoured to have the United States assume the debt. To this, however, the American commissioners would not consent. "From no point of view," they said, "can this debt be considered as a debt of Cuba or as a debt incurred for the benefit of Cuba." If it were imposed upon Cuba to-day it would crush her far more effectively than a hundred years of such warfare as the bankrupt Spaniards waged.

H. E. WU AND HIS SON.
Wu Ting Fang, the chubby little Chinese Minister to the United States, is fast becoming a famous after-dinner orator. Select companies in all parts of the country are showering him with invitations to break bread with them, and whenever it is possible for him to do so, he accepts. With the cigars Wu grows talkative and many and weird are the speeches that he has made within the last half-year. His theme, usually, is the truth of Confucianism, and right royally he has aroused the ire of the corps ecclesiasticus. But Christian opposition does not bother him, and though he knows that every time he compares Confucius to Moses he will be wildly attacked, he continues to do it with a cheerful heart and a glad smile. In Washington he is very popular, both officially and diplomatically. His young son, a boy of 12, adds to the gaiety of nation by attaching tin cans to the tails of Washington cats and performing sundry and divers other tricks dear to the infant Caucasian. Thus it happens that he is as well liked among his white neighbours as is his father.
EXPORT CARGOS.
Per steamer America Maru, sailed on the 7th February. For San Francisco:—70 pkgs. tea, 7 cases silk. For Valparaiso:—3 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—3 cases silk. For Callao:—10 cases silk. For Iquitos:—1 case silk. For New York:—2 cases silk, 135 bales raw silk.

Per steamer City of Peking, sailed on the 14th February. For San Francisco:—293 pkgs. tea, 10 cases silk. For San José de Guatemala:—3 cases silk. For Corinto:—7 cases silk. For Champerico:—1 case silk. For La Libertad:—1 case silk. For Acapulco:—2 cases silk. For Punta Arimas:—2 cases silk. For Panama:—17 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—4 cases silk. For Callao:—6 cases silk. For New York:—3 cases silk.

Per steamer Gadic, sailed on the 24th Feb. For San Francisco:—333 pkgs. tea, from Montreal:—476 pkgs.—20,744 lbs. tea, from Moscow. For New York:—434 bales raw silk.

Per steamer Hongkong Maru, sailed on the 4th March. For San Francisco:—4 pkgs. tea, 1 case silk. For La Libertad:—2 cases silk. For San José de Guatemala:—1 case silk. For Corinto:—3 cases silk. For New York:—25 bales raw silk.

POLICE COURT.
Monday, 18th March.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

BREAKING A CONSTABLE'S TOOTH.
John Fagan, a coal-packer on the U.S.S. Newark, and Carl O. Olsen, a cook on the U.S.S. Yorktown, were charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police on the 16th inst. Both pleaded not guilty.

The complainant, an Indian constable, said he saw two American sailors—not the defendants—fighting, and on his attempting to separate them was assaulted by the defendants, the second of whom struck him on the mouth, breaking a tooth. The men then ran into Thomas's Grill Rooms, where they were ultimately arrested.

A second Indian corroborated the assault, but was unable to identify the defendants as the men who committed it.

For the defence, a machinist lately employed on the U.S.S. Bennington, stated that at the time the assault was alleged to have been committed the first defendant was sleeping in a chair in the Grill Rooms, and had been there for at least twenty minutes. Witness could not say anything as to the second defendant, whom he did not know.

Following the sound of the police whistles, an American sailor, with his face covered with blood, rushed into the saloon, and dropped into a chair next to the first defendant. The latter, hearing the fuss, arose over him, jumped up, and, seeing the state the man was in, got to work to wipe his face. He was doing this when the constables arrested him. Witness could not say that the man whose face was blood-covered was the second defendant.

His Worship discharged Fagan, but found the charge against Olsen proved, and fined him \$10 or three weeks' hard labour. The fine was paid.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
An old woman was brought up on the rather uncommon charge of attempting to commit suicide. On Saturday she lost several fowls, and, being unable to recover them, appeared to have temporarily lost her reason. She rushed from her house in a perfect frenzy and threw herself into the harbour. She got out of her depth, and although quite a crowd of Chinese were watching her drowning struggles, not one stirred a hand to save her. Indian Police Sergeant 678 had his attention attracted by the crowd, and, running to the jetty, jumped into the water, and, although he is a big man, quite six feet four, he succeeded in grasping the drowning woman and drawing her ashore. He then took her to Shaukiwan Police Station.

His Worship bound the woman over in a personal bond of \$100 to come up for sentence if called upon, and instructed Inspector Robertson, of Shaukiwan, to bring the Indian sergeant's plucky conduct before the notice of Captain Superintendent May.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.
STEALING FROM EUROPEANS.
Tong Tsang, of no occupation, was charged with stealing on the 17th inst. various articles of clothing, to the total value of \$7, from the first two complainants, Mr. Alec Marsh and his servant boy; and, further, with stealing a \$100 note, the property of the third complainant, Mr. E. S. Kelly, broker, Connaught House, on 31st December.

The defendant admitted both charges, and was sentenced in all to two months' hard labour.

THEFT FROM THE SUGAR BAZAAR.
A coolie employed at Jardine's bazaar was sent to prison for two weeks with hard labour for stealing on the 17th inst., eight bags of sugar, the value of \$30, belonging to the China Sugar Refinery Company.

The following letter, dated 8th February, appeared in the Globe:—"Sir, Apropos of your tuncer on 'Bluff' in to-day's Globe, there is a modern instance. A distinguished gunner—a member of Lord Methuen's Staff—was recommissioned, accompanied only by a signaller and a bugler, at some distance from the main body. He described a number of men surrounded the 200—making for a kopje which commanded the line of advance. Without hesitation, he made for the kopje, with his heliograph and bugler, the heliograph having a rifle, approaching from the side opposite to that up which the Boers were mounting, and gained the summit, while they were still some 200 or 300 feet lower down. He ordered the bugler to fire as fast as he could, and the heliograph to flash imaginary messages in every direction; he himself stood on the crest waving his hat to equally imaginary troops behind him, bidding them in stentorian tones 'give the enemy cold steel.' There was a momentary hesitation, and then the Boers fled, and the gallant gunner was master of the situation. There were no soldiers to give cold steel, or anything else, except a man on a mule and a-half. It withheld the conqueror's name, though it is in respectance for as he was 'acting a lie,' as Mr. Stead would say, the Boers in this country would not let it by mentioning him."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, 2nd February.

AMERICA AS TEA-PRODUCER.
The United States as a rival of China and Ceylon in tea-growing: this is the startling prophecy recently made by officials of the Agriculture Department. Experiments have been in progress in South Carolina and other southern states for several years, and now it is announced that they have definitely demonstrated that tea can be grown in the United States at a profit. At present we pay \$15,000,000 a year to China, India, and Ceylon for our soothing afternoon drink. All of this money, say the Department experts, we are destined to save. In addition it is claimed that we will eventually become a great tea-exporting country and in the course of time, will deprive the Far East of its present monopoly and begin to ship tea to the tea "Newcastle." Already large preparations are being made for tea-planting on a large scale in the southern States. One company, organized in New York, is putting \$50,000 into the venture, and another with twice that capital is forming. The conditions of soil, climate and labour are said to be favourable. Cheap labour, until recently, was considered a decided Eastern advantage, but the work of Dr. Shephard, a Department expert, at Pinehurst Gardens, South Carolina, is thought to have demonstrated that with the present tariff on tea the herb can be grown at a profit under the tea labour conditions found in the South. Dr. Shephard sold \$3,500 worth of excellent tea during 1899. Some of it brought \$1 a pound and this year's crop is expected to bring even more. We cannot compete, says the New York Tribune, with the cheap tea of China, but we can produce first class grades at a profit. According to American dealers, the reason why Ceylon has been able to displace China in the best markets is that the latter country has let the industry run down, through inefficient or dishonest inspections, while Ceylon has given great attention to the preparation, inspection, and packing of its products. The dealers, in this, do not seem to have taken into account the advertising methods recently noted in the Press! The appropriation by the Ceylon Planters' Association of \$8,000 pounds for "pushing and advertising Ceylon tea in America" and a like sum for a similar campaign in Europe, probably influenced the matter greatly. In every American periodical are pages of advertisements upon the excellence of the product of Ceylon. Advertising pays in the States and the effect of these little "booms" is evident. By like judicious "booming" and conscientious management, the Southern states can compete successfully, it is thought, with the high-priced Ceylon teas. The experiments of the last three years show that good tea can be grown in South Carolina for 15 cents a pound as an average yield. 400 pounds, the expense of cultivation per acre is about \$600. The profit, with tea selling at from 30 to 50 cents a pound wholesale, would be from 100 to 175 per cent. The government authorities are sanguine as to the success of tea-growing in the Southern states. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is sending plants to all of the agricultural colleges in the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, and has offered to aid them in establishing tea gardens. Where irrigation can be provided the plant may be attempted inland. The Secretary is of the opinion that the tea industry can be carried on better by companies than by individuals, owing to the fact that the cultivation of more than a few acres requires large capital. A decided improvement of the condition of the Southern negro is expected after the leaves the negro children are said to be exactly suited. As there are millions of them in the South—they appear with clock-like regularity in all African-American families—the supply of labour will be always adequate.
THE ARMY BILL.
The new Army Bill has met with the approval of the public, and contrary to expectation, the "anti-imperialist" Press has attacked it but little. In its general features, it provides for an increase of the military establishment in every department. The 10 cavalry regiments of the old regular army are increased to 15, the 25 infantry regiments to 30, and the 7 artillery regiments to 12. The greatest proportionate increase, it will be seen, is made in the cavalry and artillery arms, in both of which the recruit must be trained longer than in the infantry. It is the principle of the bill that the trained nucleus of the great army which would be required on a foreign war should be strongest in the expert and scientific branches of the service, wherein volunteers and militia are necessarily deficient. The total strength of the army will range from 60,000 to 100,000 men, at the discretion of the President. The strength of a cavalry regiment will be 839 officers and men with the army at its minimum, and 1,259 with the army at its maximum. The strength of an infantry regiment will range, similarly, from 838 to 1,858, and that of an artillery regiment from 1,175 to 1,668. The artillery, in all probability, will be maintained at the maximum, as a large force will be required to man the new sea-coast fortifications. Beside the fighting line of the army—and in addition to the large volunteer force—there will be engineers, signal, hospital and other special corps. In command will be one lieutenant general, 6 major generals, 15 brigadiers, and the usual numbers of officers of lower rank. The President, by the constitution of the United States, is supreme Commander of both the army and the navy. After war has been declared by Congress, he is absolute master of the situation. The real heads of the war establishment, however, are the secretaries of the Army and Navy and the general and admiral commanding.
A CUBAN DEBT.
A horde of rascally adventurers, representing the holders of the so-called "Spanish Cuban

bonds, have descended upon Washington and are at present industriously endeavouring to induce Congress to saddle the payment of the securities upon the helpless Cubans. These bonds—which amount to a total of \$450,000,000—were issued by Spain in order to raise money with which to quell the Cuban insurrection of 1873-1898. When the United States drove the Castilians from the island they became worthless. They were based upon the Cuban revenues, but as the Spaniards are at present unable to collect these revenues, the holders are looking to Congress for payment. During the Paris peace negotiations Spain endeavoured to have the United States assume the debt. To this, however, the American commissioners would not consent. "From no point of view," they said, "can this debt be considered as a debt of Cuba or as a debt incurred for the benefit of Cuba." If it were imposed upon Cuba to-day it would crush her far more effectively than a hundred years of such warfare as the bankrupt Spaniards waged.

H. E. WU AND HIS SON.
Wu Ting Fang, the chubby little Chinese Minister to the United States, is fast becoming a famous after-dinner orator. Select companies in all parts of the country are showering him with invitations to break bread with them, and whenever it is possible for him to do so, he accepts. With the cigars Wu grows talkative and many and weird are the speeches that he has made within the last half-year. His theme, usually, is the truth of Confucianism, and right royally he has aroused the ire of the corps ecclesiasticus. But Christian opposition does not bother him, and though he knows that every time he compares Confucius to Moses he will be wildly attacked, he continues to do it with a cheerful heart and a glad smile. In Washington he is very popular, both officially and diplomatically. His young son, a boy of 12, adds to the gaiety of nation by attaching tin cans to the tails of Washington cats and performing sundry and divers other tricks dear to the infant Caucasian. Thus it happens that he is as well liked among his white neighbours as is his father.
EXPORT CARGOS.
Per steamer America Maru, sailed on the 7th February. For San Francisco:—70 pkgs. tea, 7 cases silk. For Valparaiso:—3 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—3 cases silk. For Callao:—10 cases silk. For Iquitos:—1 case silk. For New York:—2 cases silk, 135 bales raw silk.

Per steamer City of Peking, sailed on the 14th February. For San Francisco:—293 pkgs. tea, 10 cases silk. For San José de Guatemala:—3 cases silk. For Corinto:—7 cases silk. For Champerico:—1 case silk. For La Libertad:—1 case silk. For Acapulco:—2 cases silk. For Punta Arimas:—2 cases silk. For Panama:—17 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—4 cases silk. For Callao:—6 cases silk. For New York:—3 cases silk.

Per steamer Gadic, sailed on the 24th Feb. For San Francisco:—333 pkgs. tea, from Montreal:—476 pkgs.—20,744 lbs. tea, from Moscow. For New York:—434 bales raw silk.

Per steamer Hongkong Maru, sailed on the 4th March. For San Francisco:—4 pkgs. tea, 1 case silk. For La Libertad:—2 cases silk. For San José de Guatemala:—1 case silk. For Corinto:—3 cases silk. For New York:—25 bales raw silk.

POLICE COURT.
Monday, 18th March.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

BREAKING A CONSTABLE'S TOOTH.
John Fagan, a coal-packer on the U.S.S. Newark, and Carl O. Olsen, a cook on the U.S.S. Yorktown, were charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police on the 16th inst. Both pleaded not guilty.

The complainant, an Indian constable, said he saw two American sailors—not the defendants—fighting, and on his attempting to separate them was assaulted by the defendants, the second of whom struck him on the mouth, breaking a tooth. The men then ran into Thomas's Grill Rooms, where they were ultimately arrested.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"AJAX"	On 19th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"PYRRHUS"	On 25th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"AN ENOR"	On 1st April.
GLASGOW	"ULYSSES"	On 11th April.
HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 19th March.
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 2nd April.
LONDON	"IDOMENEUS"	On 16th April.
LONDON	"AGAMEMNON"	On 23rd April.
LONDON	"AJAX"	On 30th April.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.	"TANTALUS"	On 15th April.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 19th March.
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 22nd March.
TAIWANFOO	"HOIHOW"	On 23rd Mar.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 24th March.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 27th March.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 9th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1901.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

IONIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Mar. 19, 1901, at Noon.

CORRIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Apr. 13, 1901, at Noon.

GARLIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, May 7, 1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "DOBIG" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1901, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG"

Captain Weigand, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BENLEUCH"

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, AND

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 25th March, 1901, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ANNAM," Captain Sellier, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S.S. *Australien*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that port on the 6th April direct to Buenos Aires, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 24th inst. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MANILA.

THE Steamship

"GYMERIC"

will be despatched for the above port about the end of March, 1901, and will be followed by the

"RICHMOND CASTLE," "PATHAN,"

"FERNDENE," and "LOWTHER CASTLE."

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1901.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CITY OF PEKING (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Apr. 19, 1901, at Noon.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, May 25, 1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1901, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1901.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ANDREU ORRIG, American ship, Amesbury.

Standard Oil Co.

Mozambique, British ship, Robt. Clerance.

Standard Oil Co.

Sea Witch, American ship, Horace—Master.

Hattie C. Smith, American schooner, Elkey.

Master.

Colonies, British steamer—Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In CONNECTION WITH THE

ATCHAFON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO

AND SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE".....On 30th March

THE Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO via MOI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA on 30th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels must be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Company's Steamship

"TARTAR"

(4,435 Tons),

Captain G. D. BOWLER, R.N.R., will leave Hongkong on or about WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1901, taking Passengers and Cargo

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. (via INLAND SEA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA).

Making close connection at Vancouver with the Canadian Pacific Railway for all points in Eastern Canada, the United States and Europe.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN,

General Agent, Hongkong

Hongkong, 8th March, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO' LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

Captain Birch, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.

STEAMSHIP "ERNEST SIMONS."

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex S.S. *Carthage*, and Bordeaux, ex S.S. *Ville de Marseille*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, the 13th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CHUSAN"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, ex S.S. *Australia*. From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *Khondalla*, *Pemba* and *Java*.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE., AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MILOS"

Captain Niemann, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impelling the discharge will be landed at once, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

T. M. STEVENS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TANTALUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Kowloon Godown Co.; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1901.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA

No. 6, Ice House Street, P.O. Box 100.

Head Office—Tokyo.

Branch Office—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, and all Ports in JAPAN.

AGENCIES:—

Milke Coal Mines,

Kanada Coal Mines,

Hokoku Coal Mines,

Togawa Coal Mines,

Ito Coal Mines,

Yanokura Coal Mines,

Sonoda Coal Mines,

Fukuno Coal Mines,

Yoshinotani Coal Mines,

Obayashi Coal Mines,

No. 1, Ohtani Coal Mines,

Iohimura Coal Mines,

Kishima Coal Mines,

Yoshio Coal Mines,

Yamano Coal Mines,

Masoura Coal Mines,

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Limited,

Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited,

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

Kanaguchi Cotton Spinning Mills,

Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills,

Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills,

Onoda Cement Company,

Imperial Government Paper Mills,

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,

M. FUJISE, Manager.

27801

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE

MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION

at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899

[243]

BAILEY & MURPHY.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SURVEYORS.

60 & 62, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone No. 187. Telegrams "Contract."

W. S. BAILEY, M.I. MECH. E.

E. O. MURPHY, M.I. MECH. E.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1901.

THE WEATHER

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 17th MARCH, 1902.									
STATION.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to sea level and corrected for temperature	Thermometer in shade	Humidity.	Wind. Force 1600.	Weather.			
Vladivostok	3 p.	30.0	56.0	80	1600	Cloudy	Marphonense, 57 (Alto- cumulus) and bury and maid child	Mr. J. B. Jackson and child	
							Mr. E. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Jenks	
							Mr. D. A. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Jones	
							Mr. Angren	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Jones	
							Mr. & Miss Atkinson	Mr. & Mrs. Judd	
							Mr. W. S. Batley	Mr. E. A. Kaseen	
							Mr. M. E. Ballou	Mr. & Mrs. E. Klene	
							Mr. & Mrs. Bennett	Major H. S. King, U.S.	
							Mr. C. Banks	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Jones	
								Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Jones	

2004	2008	2012	2016	2020
100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

NAME	NO.	DATE	TIME	PLACE
	29			

18th MARCH, 1941							
Vidivostok	7 a.			Mr. P. V. Demaree	Mr. E. A. Poploe		
Tokyo	10 1/2			Mr. E. H. Derrick	Mr. A. A. Polard		
Kobe				Mr. D. M. Dyer	Dr. A. A. Allen		
Angosaki				Mr. W. H. Dismore	Mr. T. R. Richter		
Angosaki				Mr. Doolan	Mr. T. Rosenthal		
Taipei	5 1/2	30.18	M	Major Dorehill, R.A.	Mrs. H. Schack		
Taipei		30.19	M	Mr. and Mrs. Clement	Mr. Curtis Smith		
Taipei		30.20	M	Dr. W.	Mr. G. R. Stevens		
Taipei		30.21	M	Capt. P. S. Dyan	Mr. H. Guyon Stevons		
Taipei		30.22	M	Com. F. M. Elderton,	Mr. E. A. Stewace		
Taipei		30.23	M	R.I.M.	Mr. A. Sigden		
Taipei		30.24	M	Mr. M. E. Ekins	Mr. S. Sweeting		
Taipei		30.25	M	Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon	Mr. D. A. Telford		
Taipei		30.26	M	Mr. Evans	Mr. H. A. Telford		
Taipei		30.27	M	Mr. C. Fitzpatrick	Mr. J. L. Upman		
Taipei		30.28	M	Lieut. G. Roland Fort	Mr. Vandyke		

.....	9	30.15	03	91
.....	10	30.15	02	91

[illegible]

ers, I. P. M. ... the ...

HONOLULU REGISTER.			
	Previous day Jan 19th.	On dated day Jan 20th.	On dated day Jan 21st.
Barometer	30.11	30.13	30.12
Temperature	91	92	91
Humidity	80	81	81
Wind	SE	E.N.E.	E
Force	4	5	5

Colonel Crookenden	Mr. Stuart G. Newall
Mr. G. M. Dams	Mr. H. B. Follow
F. Dykes Evans, R.A.M.	Mr. Prynn
Capt. Dykes, R.A.	Mr. A. B. Rouse
Mr. Dykes	Mr. J. Sabater
Mr. J. A. Seokial	Capt. Percy Scott, C.
Mr. Andrew Forbes	Mr. Percy Scott
Colonel A. M. Frazer	Mr. Ernest Shellin
Colonel The O'Rourke	Mr. A. S. Smith

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

HONGKONG TIME TABLE.


18th to the 23rd March, 19

Aloft Wards.			Low Wards.			Near Admiral's Cabin.			Dr. J. Spencer House, U.S.A.		
Day of Week.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.		Mrs. L. A. Beardslee, U.S.N.		Capt. & Mrs. F. H. Hutchinson			
Thurs.	10 m 8 1/2	2 1/2	m 2 40	1 3/4	1 3/4	Mrs. E. E. Bolken		Mrs. E. E. Inley			
	10 m 8 1/2	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Mrs. J. B. B. Biscoe		Mrs. E. L. Jewett			
	10 m 8 1/2	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Miss Decker		Dr. J. W. Kerr			
	10 m 8 1/2	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Mrs. V. Hing		Dr. J. W. Koster			
	10 m 8 1/2	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Mrs. H. Roewick					

20	11	8	43	2	8	183
		19	13	4	9	
21	12	20	2	12	21	188

[illegible]

JOHN



SQUARE

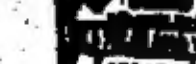
BOTTLE WHISKY

CHARGEKEEPERS ROSTER.

Mr. James Anderson	Mr. J. W. Crouch
Staff-Surg. A. G. Andrews	Lieut.-Col. & Mrs. Hamilton
Mr. A. G. Andrews	Mr. John A. Ross
Mr. Gustav Binder	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas
Staff-Surgeons A. H. and	Consul Volpicini
Mr. Canton	Mr. E. T. C. Werner

100

child
Mr. M. Cagane
Mr. N. S. Davidson
Mrs. H. I. D. Fraughton
Mr. F. Percy Harold
Mr. D. F. Horney
Mr. T. Lucchi
Mrs. Matthews
Mr. & Mrs. J. Mercer
and children
Miss Nicoll
Mr. W. V. Robinson
Mr. N. S. P. Thimlin
ham
Kowloon Hotel.

	LITTLE WHITE	Mrs. Kennedy Lieut. C. Leary	Capt. Williams Lieut. C. Leary										
		<p align="center">OPION</p> <p>Quotations are — Allow one net. to 1 catty.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Malswa New</td> <td>\$820</td> <td>to</td> <td>per picul.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malswa Old</td> <td>\$830</td> <td>to</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malswa Older</td> <td>\$850</td> <td>to</td> <td>"</td> </tr> </table>		Malswa New	\$820	to	per picul.	Malswa Old	\$830	to	"	Malswa Older	\$850
Malswa New	\$820	to	per picul.										
Malswa Old	\$830	to	"										
Malswa Older	\$850	to	"										

THE

20] TO BE OBTAINED FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong.

Peruvian extra line	\$932 1/2	to	"
Petua New	\$932 1/2	to	"
Petua Old	\$932 1/2	to	per chest.
Guineas New	\$945	to	"
Banana Old	\$945	to	"

DAVID CORSE & SON
MERCHANT NAVY

● 漸進式目標設定法

J. B. WHITE & BROS
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
HONGKONG, 16th September, 1899. [760. 3199]
PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES.
OF
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Sole Agents.

HAIG & HA

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Esquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at \$19.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES: pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavours.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Printed and Published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM for the Concerned at 14, Des Voeux

Road Central, City of Viet